



Security Council

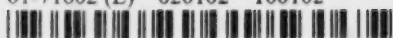
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Letter dated 21 December 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Indonesia, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Jeremy Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee



Annex

[Original: English]

Letter dated 21 December 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Acting on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia pursuant to provisions of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) concerning the fight against terrorism (see enclosure).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its enclosure circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Makmur Widodo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

Report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

I. INTRODUCTION

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has consistently been of the view that the United Nations occupies a pivotal role in the global efforts to combat international terrorism. The United Nations' universality of membership endows it with Charter-based legitimacy to overcome the threat of international terrorism in a manner which is inclusive; wherein states and peoples, irrespective of political systems, civilizations and socio-cultural backgrounds, unite in solidarity against this common scourge. Moreover, it is to the United Nations that Member States must turn to ensure that instruments for combating international terrorism are multi-dimensional in nature; political, legal, economic and financial, and military. In the absence of such multi-track approach, solutions could only be temporal in time and limited in nature.

Imbued with such a United Nations-centred perspective, the Government of Indonesia has welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on 28 September 2001 and sets its implementation as a matter of urgent priority.

Indeed, the Government of Indonesia has been unqualified in condemning the barbaric and indiscriminate attacks of 11 September 2001 which resulted in the loss of lives of a great number of innocent people as well as material damage. As a country with a majority Muslim population, indeed, as a country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia has been at the forefront in emphasizing that Islam is a religion of tolerance which totally rejects terrorist acts.

As a matter of fact, Indonesia's concern to combat the threat of international terrorism predates the 11 September attacks. It is to be recalled that during the visit by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. Madame Megawati Soekarnoputri, to the ASEAN member countries on 21-28 August 2001, the issue of cross-border terrorism, which is linked to irregular cross-border movement of people and the illegal smuggling of small arms, was a priority subject of discussions, Indonesia, in this regard, submitted the need for greater regional cooperation in the field.

For the specific purpose of implementing resolution 1373 (2001), an interdepartmental group under the coordination of the Department of Foreign Affairs and involving, inter alia, the Coordinating Ministry for Political and Security Affairs, Coordinating Ministry for Economics, Department of Defence, National Police, Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, Department of Justice and Human Rights, the Office of the Attorney General, Department of Finance, Department of Transportation, Bank Indonesia as the Central Bank, the National Intelligence Agency and the TNI Strategic Intelligence Agency was established and tasked to follow-up the resolution.

Also as part of the effort to heighten and to renew awareness of the dangers of international terrorism, an interdepartmental Task Force is to be established by a Presidential Decree.

A vital component in the fight against terrorism is the **strengthening of the legal infrastructure**. In this connection, Indonesia is pursuing a two track approach, namely the drafting and promulgation of national laws and the ratification of, or accession to, the relevant international conventions.

In this connection, in view of the interrelatedness of terrorism and other transnational crimes, Indonesia is in the final phases of adopting an anti money laundering legislation. The draft is at present being considered by the Parliament. In

addition, a draft anti-terrorism legislation is being prepared. However, existing legislations, in particular the Anti-Narcotics legislation contains provisions (article 77) which allows for the confiscation of funds and assets generated from the illegal sales of banned substances.

Likewise, Indonesia is now urgently engaged in preparing the ratification of the "International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999" which it signed on 24 September 2001. Accession to the "International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing, 1997" is also being actively considered. Consideration is also on-going for the ratification of the "Convention against Transnational Crime" along with its Optional Protocols. At present, through Law no. 2 of 1976, Indonesia has ratified the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Civil Aviation", the Hague, 1970, The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation", Montreal, 1971 and the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, Tokyo, 1963.

Yet another vital component in the fight against terrorism is **institution capacity building**.

In this regard, in addition to its own national efforts to strengthen its law enforcement agencies, Indonesia has actively promoted both bilateral as well as regional cooperation. Bilaterally, Indonesia has forged close cooperation, including in exchange of intelligence information, with its neighbors in the region, including Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore. In this regard, in the wake of the 11 September attacks, the Government of Indonesia has hosted a meeting of the Chiefs of the National Police of ASEAN in Batam and the Chiefs of Armed Forces of ASEAN in Bintan. In addition, the Chief of the National Intelligence Agency recently visited the ASEAN member countries in order to promote cooperation in combating terrorism. Likewise, similar bilateral cooperation exist with countries outside the region, including with those in the position to offer technical advice and assistance. Beyond bilateral arrangements, the Government of Indonesia has actively pursued cooperation between Member States of ASEAN, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement, APEC (in particular the economic and financial aspects or implications of acts of terrorism) and various other international fora and organizations.

Also in recognition of the close ties between international terrorism and other transnational crimes, Indonesia has taken the initiative to convene a ministerial regional conference on people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crimes which is scheduled for 27-28 February 2002.

With resolution 1373 (2001) as its reference point, the Report would further elaborate the above points as illustration of the steps Indonesia has taken to combat the threat of international terrorism.

II. IMPLEMENTATION

Operative paragraph 1

Sub-paragraph (a): What measures if any have been taken to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts in addition to those listed in your responses to questions on 1 (b) to (d)?

1. The prevention and suppression of financing of terrorist acts are important elements in the fight against terrorism as reflected, inter alia, in the signing by Indonesia of the international Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999. In addition, the Anti-Narcotics legislation contains provisions (article 77) which allows for the confiscation of funds and assets generated from the illegal sales of banned substances which may be used for terrorist activities.
2. Also as a follow up to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1373 (2001), upon the request of the Department of Foreign Affairs, in communications dated 24 October 2001 and 16 November 2001, the Attorney General's Office formally submitted to Bank Indonesia, as the central bank, lists of persons and entities suspected of involvement in terrorist activities as provided by the Committee established pursuant to the aforementioned Security Council resolutions.

3. In the aforesaid communications, the Attorney General's Office requested Bank Indonesia to circulate the lists to all banks operating in Indonesia and if accounts belonging to these individuals and entities are identified, to freeze them. Bank Indonesia forwarded these lists to the banks in communications dated 5 November 2001 and 21 November 2001.
4. The Department of Foreign Affairs continues to monitor the up-dating by the Security Council of the lists of accounts of individuals and entities suspected of involvement in the financing terrorist acts. Such up-dates are communicated to the Attorney-General's Office for submission to Bank Indonesia and banks in Indonesia generally.
5. To date, accounts belonging to listed individuals and entities have not been identified. However, the process of identification is on-going.

Sub-paragraph (b): What are the offences and penalties in your country with respect to the activities listed in this sub-paragraph?

Although Indonesia is still in the process of preparing an anti-terrorism legislation, existing laws and regulations as inter alia sets out below would attach criminal liability to those who willfully make available funds, financial assets or services to prepare or carry out terrorist acts.

Sub-paragraph (c): What legislation and procedures exist for freezing accounts and assets at banks and financial institutions? It would be helpful if States supplied examples of any relevant action taken

1. The procedure for the freezing of accounts and assets at banks and financial institutions are based on five instruments¹. Based on this procedure, the competent parties which could submit a request for the freezing of accounts and assets are the relevant law enforcement agencies, namely the Police (Kepolisian Republik Indonesia - POLRI) and the office of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Requests by either the Police or the Attorney General's office are submitted directly to the banks concerned or through Bank Indonesia. Requests for the freezing of accounts and assets do not require the approval of Bank Indonesia.
3. Requests for the freezing of accounts and assets are generally specific in nature by including the identity of the concerned individuals or entities, the account number and the name of the bank(s). In addition, the legal basis for the requests should be submitted.

¹ These are:

- a. Circular Letter/ of the Commander of Indonesian Police Force no. 028/9/I/DK/67 dated 13 September 1967 on the freezing of deposits/funds/accounts.
- b. Letter of the Deputy Attorney General for Special Affairs, on behalf of the Attorney General no. B27810.2/6/69 dated 26 June 1969 on the confiscation of bank accounts
- c. Letter of the Deputy of Operation Affairs, on behalf of the Chief of the Indonesian Police no. 4/260/TPC/DEOP/X/70 dated 31 October 1970 on the confiscation of bank accounts.
- d. Joint Decision Letter of the Attorney General, Chief of Indonesian Police and the Governor of the Indonesian Central Bank no. KEP.126/1 997, KEP/10/xi/1997. 30/6/KEP/GBI dated 6 November on the cooperation to address criminal acts in the banking sector.
- e. Regulation of the Indonesian Central Bank no 2/19/PBI/2000, dated 7 September 2000.

4. Upon the receipt of such request, the head of the bank concerned shall notify the relevant law enforcement agencies that on a specified date the account(s) has/have been frozen.
5. In cases which affect the interest of the general public or the national interest, requests for *freezing* of accounts and assets identifying the name of the account holder and the legal basis for the requests could be made without reference to specific account(s) or bank(s) where such account is held. In these circumstances, the requests addressed to all banks could be submitted through Bank Indonesia. Bank Indonesia shall in turn forward these requests to all banks. The latter would report the steps they have taken to Bank Indonesia to be forwarded to relevant law enforcement agencies or directly report to relevant law enforcement agencies that requested the freezing of account.
6. The above procedure was followed in implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), specifically the freezing of accounts and assets of individuals and entities identified by the Committee (see sub-paragraph 1 a above).

Sub-paragraph (d): What measures exist to prohibit the activities listed in this sub-paragraph?

1. Bank Indonesia has issued Regulation No. 3/10/PBI/2001 of 18 June 2001 on "know your customer principles" as amended by Bank Indonesia regulation No. 3/23/PBI/2001 of 13 December 2001. The aforementioned regulation regulates policies and procedures on the acceptance of bank clients; identification of clients; monitoring of the accounts and financial transactions of clients and risk management which is related within the implementation of "know your customer principles".
1. In addition, banks are required to report suspicious transactions to Bank Indonesia.
3. In accordance with the recommendation of the "The Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering", the "know your customer principle" is an attempt to prevent the banking sector to be used for direct or indirect illegal or criminal activities, specifically money laundering.
4. The application of such "know your customer principle" provides a safe-guard against the use of the banking system by individuals or entities for acts of terror. In addition, a draft legislation on the Eradication of Money Laundering is presently being intensively discussed within the Parliament (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat-DPR).

Operative paragraph 2

Sub-paragraph (a): What legislation or other measures are in place to give effect to this sub-paragraph? In particular, what offences in your country prohibit (i) recruitment to terrorist groups and (ii) the supply of weapons to terrorists? What other measures help prevent such activities?

1. Although Indonesia is still in the process of promulgating an anti-terrorist legislation, existing legislations and measures could be, and have been, applied to give effect to this sub-paragraph.
2. Among the legislations which may be applied to give effect to this sub-paragraph are:

Penal Code of Indonesia, Book II on Crimes, Chapter V on Crimes against the public order, Article 160 which inter alia states:

"Any person who orally or in writing incites in public to commit a punishable act, a violent action against the public authority or any other disobedience, either to a statutory provision or to an official order issued under a statutory provision, shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of six years ..."

Penal Code of Indonesia, Book 11 on Crimes, Chapter V on Crimes against the public order, Article 163 bis which inter-alia states:

- “(1) Any person who by one of the means mentioned in Article 55 under 2 attempts to induce others to commit a crime, shall, if it does not result in the crime or a punishable attempt thereto, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of six years ...”

The above articles could be used as legal basis to prevent the recruitment of individuals for terrorist activities.

Penal Code of Indonesia, Book II on Crimes, Chapter VII on Crimes whereby the general security of persons or property is endangered, Article 187 which states:

“Any person who with deliberate intent sets fire, causes explosion or causes a flood, shall be punished: first, by a maximum imprisonment of twelve years if thereby general danger to property is feared; second, by a maximum imprisonment of fifteen years if thereby danger of life for another is feared; and third, by life imprisonment or a maximum temporary imprisonment of twenty years if thereby danger of life for another is feared and the act results in the death of someone.”

Penal Code of Indonesia, Book II on Crimes, Chapter VII on Crimes whereby the general security of persons or property is endangered, Article 187 bis which inter-alia states:

- “(1) The person who produces, receives, tries to procure, has in store, conceals, transports or imports into Indonesia stuffs, objects or tools of which he knows or reasonably must suspect that they are intended or will occasionally be used to cause an explosion, whereby danger of life or general danger to property is feared, shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of eight years or a maximum light imprisonment of one year.
- (2) The defectiveness of the stuffs, objects or tools referred to in the foregoing paragraph, in causing an explosion above described, shall not exempt from liability to punishment.”

This article could be applied against individuals or groups which supply weapons for terrorist activities. Both articles could be applied against terrorist activities carried out both by individuals or groups. Moreover, in certain cases these articles could be linked with other articles relating to criminal acts.

Sub-paragraph (b): What other steps are being taken to prevent the commission of terrorist acts, and in particular, what early warning mechanisms exist to allow exchange of information with other states?

1. Exchange of information and intelligence between states is crucial for the effective combating of terrorist activities.
2. Such exchange have been promoted inter-alia within the context **International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) - INTERPOL**. At its 70th meeting in Budapest on 24-28 September 2001, the participating Indonesian Police delegation joined others in agreeing to a resolution which condemned the 11 September attacks. In addition, the “red notice” designation of Osama bin Laden and other terrorists issued by meeting of ICPO-INTERPOL in Lyon as well as those issued by other states’ INTERPOL have been distributed to relevant agencies in order to carry out legal proceeding in accordance with the requesting states’ requests.
3. In addition, the Government of Indonesia has intensified **bilateral as well as regional cooperation to enhance exchange of information**. These include the agreement reached between the Government of

Indonesia and the Government of United States of America following the visit by President Megawati Soekarnoputri to Washington D.C. on 19 September 2001 to strengthen bilateral cooperation on counter terrorism, in particular capacity and institution building. Moreover, the two Governments affirmed their intention to expand cooperation to combat other trans-national crimes including piracy, trafficking in person, narcotics and smuggling of small arms. In implementation of this agreement a "security dialogue" between the Republic of Indonesia and United States of America is planned to be held in the near future, inter alia to discuss the question of international terrorism. In addition, similar dialogue between Indonesia and Australia at the senior officials level has recently been conducted in Denpasar and Canberra.

4. Within the regional context, the Government of Indonesia is actively engaged with the Governments of the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore to reach an agreement on exchange of information and establishment communication procedures. The first meeting to discuss this issue is planned on 27-28 December 2001 in Manila. It is also to be noted that Indonesia and the Philippines has established a Task Force on Joint Naval Patrol to prevent the smuggling of small arms.
5. Similar recognition of the importance of exchange of information and intelligence was recognized by the Heads of State and Government of ASEAN at their 7th Summit in Bandar Seri Begawan on 5 November 2001. The 2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism inter-alia tasks the Ministers to take additional practical measures including:

"Enhance information/intelligence exchange to facilitate the flow of information, in particular, on terrorist and terrorist organizations, their movement and funding, and any other information needed to protect lives, property and the security of all modes of travel".

6. Also within the context of ASEAN, the Third ASEAN Ministers Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) in October 2001 in Singapore focused on terrorism and endorsed the convening of an Ad hoc Expert Group meeting and special session of the SOMTC and AMMTC on terrorism. A special AMMTC on terrorism is planned in April 2002 in Malaysia. Discussions in these forums include the question of enhancement of exchange information and intelligence.
7. Within the context of APEC, the APEC Economic Leaders' Statement on Counter-Terrorism issued in Shanghai, China, on 21 October 2001 also had references to the importance of counter-terrorism cooperation namely exchange of information especially as they relate to the fields of economy and finance.

Sub-paragraph (c): What legislation or procedures exist for denying safe haven to terrorists, such as laws for excluding or expelling the types of individuals referred to in this sub-paragraph? It would be helpful if States supplied examples of any relevant action taken.

1. Although Indonesia is in the process of promulgating an anti-terrorist legislation, existing legislations and measures could be applied to give effect to this sub-paragraph.
2. Regulation no. 9 of 1992 on Immigration contain elements which could be applied to ensure that no safe haven is given to those who finance, plan, support, or commit terrorist acts. Articles 42 (1) and 42 (2) of the aforementioned regulation provide for steps to be taken against foreigners residing in Indonesia who carry out dangerous activities or activities deemed to threaten general public order or violating existing national laws and regulations. Such steps include their deportation and denial of entry to Indonesia. Article 54 of the same regulation provides that anyone who provide safe haven to such individuals is liable to a maximum of six years imprisonment or a fine of 30 million rupiahs.

Sub-paragraph (d): What legislation or procedures exist to prevent terrorists acting from your territory against other states or citizen? It would be helpful if States supplied examples of any relevant action taken.

Pending the adoption of the anti-terrorism legislation, the procedure outlined in sub-paragraph 1 (c) above is applicable.

Sub-paragraph (e): What steps have been taken to establish terrorist acts as serious criminal offences and to ensure that the punishment reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts? Please supply examples of any convictions obtained and the sentence given.

1. Previously cited legislations and regulations would ensure that acts of terrorism would not go unpunished. In addition, however, Indonesia is at present in the process of preparing an anti-terrorism legislation which would specifically deal with terrorist acts.
2. Cases of acts of terrorism which have been dealt with under existing laws and regulations include the following:

- a. The bombings of Atrium Shopping Center and Saint Anna and Duren Sawit Churches.

The police have arrested one Mr. Taufik, who claim to be a Malaysian national, and a Mr. Dani as suspects in these bombings. based on the information given by Mr. Dani, ten additional suspects have been apprehended. The police is presently questioning these suspects. There are indications of the involvement of international terrorists in these bombings. Once completed, the dossier of the case will be submitted to the Office of the Attorney General for legal action.

- b. Hijacking of Garuda Indonesian Airways ("Woyla")

Garuda flight number 201 serving Jakarta - Palernbang - Medan route carrying 42 passengers and 5 crews was hijacked to Bangkok, Thailand between 28 - 31 March 1981 by "Commando Jihad" led by Imron bin Muhammad Zein. The hijackers demanded the release of 80 of their colleagues who were then serving sentence in Indonesian jails. The same group also launched an attack against a police station in Cicendo, Bandung. In response, the Indonesian Army Elite Forces (RPKAD) and Thailand's Military jointly launched a rescue mission which freed all of the hostages and killed five hijackers, and took the lives of one member of the Army Elite Forces and one of the Garuda pilot. On 6 April 1981, the masterminds behind the hijacking including Imron bin Muhammad Zein and Salman Hafiz, were arrested and tried accused of subversion under regulation number 11/Prnp/1963. Imron bin Muhammad Zein and Salman Hafiz were sentenced to death by the Central Jakarta District Court on 13 March 1982. Azhar bin Muhammad Gafar was also sentenced to death by South Jakarta District Court on 23 September 1982. Ir. Teuku Malikul Army Noor was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment by Bandung District Court on 30 March 1983. Muhamad Amin was sentenced to life imprisonment by Jombang District Court on 31 January 1983. Imam Hidayat, Slamet Haryanto and Rasman Cahyono were sentenced to 20 years imprisonment by North Jakarta District Court.

The hijacking of the Garuda constituted an act of terrorism in violation of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, The Hague, 1970; the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, Montreal, 1971, and the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, Tokyo, 1963.

Sub-paragraph (f): What procedures and mechanisms are in place to assist other states? Please provide any available details of how these have been used in practice.

1. The Government of Indonesia attaches great importance to cooperation between states in combating international terrorism. As a matter of principle, the Government emphasizes the primary role of the United Nations in facilitating such cooperation. In this connection, the importance of the work within the different organs and committees of United Nations, including the General Assembly in particular through the Sixth Committee (Legal), and the Security Council in norm setting and in laying the legal framework for combating international terrorism is without question. Indonesia has actively participated in and contributed to the discussions within these forums.
2. Likewise, Indonesia has actively been engaged in promoting cooperation between states in addressing the threat of international terrorism inter-alia within the context of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of Islamic Conference, ASEAN, and APEC. In the wake of the 11th September attacks, discussions within these forums have acquired additional urgency and have resulted in concrete steps to promote cooperation between states. Statements and Declarations have been issued at the very highest level promoting and setting up mechanisms for inter-state cooperation in eradicating the threat of international terrorism (see inter-alia sub-paragraph 2 (b) above).
3. Such multilateral approaches have complemented long standing as well as more recent bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and other states including in sharing of intelligence information.

Sub-paragraph (g): How do border controls in your country prevent the movement of terrorists? How do your procedures for issuance of identity papers and travel documents support this? What measures exist to prevent their forgery etc?

1. Indonesia has established close cooperation with its neighbors in order to prevent the movement and infiltration of terrorists. Such cooperation includes within the context of the Malaysia-Indonesia Joint Border Committee. Among the fields of cooperative activity covered include:
 - a. Monitoring and collecting of intelligence data along the two countries' border;
 - b. Exchange of intelligence information;
 - c. Joint land and sea patrol (air patrol is currently being studied);
 - d. Coordination in patrol;
 - e. Deployment of troops in border area.
2. Similar cooperation with the Philippines, Singapore and Papua New Guinea is being considered.
3. The existing procedures for the issuance of identity papers and travel documents help to prevent the movement of terrorists. The procedure includes the following:
 - a. Immigration officials are notified of names of suspected terrorists through "red notice" from the appropriate and competent security authorities and would include them in the list of individuals who are denied entry to the country.
 - b. The issuance of Indonesian passports and travel documents must satisfy that the individual concerned is not included in the list mentioned above.
 - c. Enhanced anti-forgery features for Indonesian passports and travel documents are being prepared.
 - d. Training of immigration personnel to be able to identify forged passports and visas.

- e. Cooperation with counterparts such as the US Immigration and Naturalization (INS) and Department of Immigration and Multi-cultural Affairs of Australia including in the form of technical training as part of human resources capacity building.
- f. With respect to the promotion of border control, national and regional efforts have been introduced including the setting up of the establishment of a special inter-departmental Task Force on illegal migrant and through the Regional Framework of the Prevention of Cross border Terrorism.

Operative paragraph 3

Sub-paragraph (a): What steps have been taken to intensify and accelerate the exchange of operational information in the areas indicated in this sub-paragraph?

1. In addition to the steps cited in sub-paragraph 2 (b), (f) and (g) above, the TNI Strategic intelligence Agency (BAIS-TNI) has carried out intelligence exchange and sharing activities directly with its counterparts as well as through seminars. Such exchange of intelligence is focused on the threat of international terrorism in their respective country or in particular region.
2. To illustrate cooperation through multilateral approach, the BAIS-TNI participated in the "Counter Terrorism Conference" which was held in Kuala Lumpur on 29 January - 1 February 2001. In addition, during the year 2001, BAIS-TNI also organized bilateral intelligence sharing seminars with their counterparts from three countries, namely Thailand (in Jakarta on 23 January 2001), Malaysia (in Jakarta on 24 August 2001), and the Philippines (in Jakarta, 25 September 2001).
3. From the operational aspects, BAIS-TNI has established bilateral cooperation with their counterparts to uncover any international terrorist networks which may exist in Indonesia. Through such cooperation, the BAIS-TNI would immediately follow up information obtained, in cooperation the Directorate General for Immigration, to monitor the movement of individuals suspected of belonging to international terrorist network and to uncover such network. However, to this date, the individuals mentioned in the intelligence shared by BAIS-TNI's counterparts have not been located in Indonesia.

Sub-paragraph (b): What steps have been taken to exchange information and cooperate in the areas indicated in this sub-paragraph?

1. In addition to steps mentioned in sub-paragraph 2 (b), 2 (f), and 2 (g) above, Indonesia has established bilateral extradition agreements with Australia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Hongkong and Republic of Korea. Moreover, Indonesia has established mutual legal assistance with Australia and China.
2. Bilateral extradition agreement with Australia was concluded on 22 April 1992 in Jakarta and was ratified in Law No. 8 Year 1994 on 2 November 1994. Bilateral extradition agreement with the Philippines was concluded on 10 February 1976 in Jakarta and was ratified in Law No. 10 Year 1976 on 26 July 1976. Bilateral extradition agreement with Malaysia was concluded on 7 June 1974 in Jakarta and was ratified in Law No. 9 Year 1974 on 26 December 1974. Bilateral extradition with Thailand was concluded on 29 June 1976 in Bangkok and was ratified in Law No. 2 Year 1978 on 18 March 1978. Bilateral extradition agreement with Hongkong was concluded on 5 May 1977 and was ratified in Law No. 1 Year 2001. Mutual Legal Assistance with Australia was concluded on 27 October 1995 and was ratified in Law No. 1 Year 1999. Mutual Legal Assistance with China was concluded on 24 July 2000.

Sub-paragraph (c): What steps have been taken to cooperate in the areas indicated in this sub-paragraph?

In addition to the steps mentioned in sub-paragraph 2 (b), 2 (f) and 2 (g) above, within the context of Organization of Islamic Conference, the OIC Foreign Ministers Joint Communiqué of the Ninth Extraordinary Session issued in Doha, Qatar, on 10 October 2001 also had references to the importance of counter-terrorism cooperation namely the readiness of OIC member countries to cooperate under the auspices of the United Nations to collectively eradicate the sources of international terrorism.

Sub-paragraph (d): What are your government's intentions regarding signing and/or ratifying the conventions and protocols referred to in this sub-paragraph?

1. On 24 September 2001, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia has signed "International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999" in UN Headquarters in New York.
2. Currently, Indonesia is in the process of ratifying the aforementioned Convention and in the process of acceding to the "International Convention for the Suppression of the Terrorist Bombings, 1997". In pursuit of such outcome, the Department of Justice and Human Rights is serving as the focal point for an inter-departmental committee which coordinates the process of ratification and accession of the Conventions. The inter-departmental committee will study the provisions contained in the Conventions and make necessary recommendations to the President for possible amendments or modifications of existing national laws, inter-alia, national laws on Banking and/or the penal code of Indonesia.
3. Through Law no. 2 1976, Indonesia has ratified the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Civil Aviation", the Hague, 1970, The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation", Montreal, 1971 and the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, Tokyo, 1963.
4. In addition, Indonesia is examining the possibility of ratifying "the Convention Against Transnational Crime, 2000" along with its Optional Protocols, named "Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children" and "Protocol Against Smuggling of Migrant by Land, Air and Sea," The Minister for Justice and Human Rights of Indonesia signed the aforementioned Convention on 12 December 2000.

Sub-paragraph (e): Provide any relevant information on the implementation of the conventions, protocols and resolutions referred to in this sub-paragraph.

In addition to the steps mentioned in sub-paragraph 1 (a.) above, Indonesia has set up an inter-departmental working group under the coordination of the Directorate for International Organizations of the Department of Foreign Affairs pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The inter-departmental working group consists relevant government institutions including Bank Indonesia, and National Police. The main task of the working group is to prepare the Government's report on its obligation towards the United Security Council 1373 (2001) and 1269 (1999). In addition, the Government is preparing the establishment of a special interdepartmental Task Force by a Presidential Decree to address the threat of international terrorism.

Sub-paragraph (f): What legislation, procedures and mechanisms are in place for ensuring asylum seekers have not been involved in terrorist activity before granting refugee status. Please supply examples of any relevant cases.

1. As non-party to the United Nations Convention on Status and Treatment of Refugees, 1951 and its Protocol, 1967 contain therein, Indonesia does not have specific national laws to deal with refugees or asylum seekers. It does, however, work closely with the representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Indonesia and the International Organization of Migration in examining the status of persons applying for refugees and or asylum seekers status. The exclusion of persons who commit terrorist acts or is considered a danger to national security is primary.
2. More recently, Indonesia has set up an interdepartmental task force to deal with irregular migrants. The task force consists of relevant government institutions and also have the function and power to establish national policies to tackle the problem of illegal migrants in Indonesia. In the future, the national policies will be formulated into a Presidential Decree.
3. Also reflective of Indonesia's recognition of the urgent nature of the problem of irregular migrants, Indonesia has taken the initiative in convening a regional conference on people smuggling, trafficking in persons and other related transnational crimes on 27-28 February 2001. The initiative is based on the recognition that these urgent issues need to be overcome on a regional rather than national or bilateral basis and of recognition about the close linkage between the issues and other transnational threats such as international terrorism.

Sub-paragraph (g): What procedures are in place to prevent the abuse of refugee status by terrorist? Please provide details of legislation and/or administrative procedures which prevent claims of political motivation being recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists. Please supply examples of any relevant cases.

1. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee Offices in Indonesia is the competent authority that screens and make decision for granting refugees status. Indonesia, as has been stated above, is not party to the United Nations Convention of the Status and Treatment of Refugees. Therefore, Indonesia is advantaged in not becoming a country of destination for refugees. Illegal migrants entering Indonesia are processed by the UNHCR to determine their refugee status. Those who fail to meet this standard are processed and assisted by the IOM. The Government of Indonesia has a well established tradition of cooperation with the UNHCR and ICM in dealing with irregular migrants, including in dealing with Vietnamese refugees who were once processed at the Indonesian island of Galang. Existing laws and regulations relating to immigration as well as through the cooperation with the UNHCR and ICM mentioned above, would help ensure the prevention of the abuse of refugee status by terrorists.
2. Under the national law no. 1 year 1979 on extradition (in particular article 5 (1)), Indonesia considers that political crime could not be serve as the ground for extradition. The national law no. 1 year 1979, is in conformity with the basic principle of international law relating with the principle of non-extradition of political crime.

II. CONCLUSIONS

Indonesia is committed to implement the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001). For it is consistent with its own national efforts to eradicate the threat of terrorism which has the potential to threaten the process of reform and democracy. It is also consistent with its principled position on the pivotal role of the United Nations in combating acts of international terrorism which constitute a threat to international peace and security.

In following up Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), Indonesia's efforts also extends to its immediate region and beyond. Cooperation in this field between states in Southeast Asia, especially through ASEAN, the Southwest Pacific, inter alia, through Indonesia's initiative to promote a forum for dialogue among countries of this region, and also East Asia in general, including through APEC and also through a region-wide ministerial conference on transnational crimes, are cases in point.

Such cooperation is vital since the sustainability of efforts to eradicate the threat of international terrorism requires countries to work together in capacity and institution building, especially as they relate to developing countries. Such cooperation could take the form of training and exchange of intelligence information, bilaterally as well as within multilateral setting.

As we enter the new millennium, Indonesia is convinced that such steps would help contribute to the eradication of the threat of international terrorism.

Appendices:

- I. Statement by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on the Tragic Incidents in New York and Washington, D.C., 11 September 2001;
- II. Press statement by the Department of Foreign Affairs on the adoption of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001);
- III. 2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to counter terrorism, Bandar Seri Begawan, 5-6 November 2001;
- IV. Final Communiqué of the Ninth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Doha, Qatar, 10 October 2001;
- V. APEC Economic Leaders' Statement on Counter-terrorism, Shanghai, China, 21 October 2001.

Appendix I

Statement by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on the tragic incidents in New York and Washington, D.C.*

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia learned with great shock of the tragic incidents that occurred today simultaneously in New York and Washington, D.C.

The Government of Indonesia condemned those barbaric and indiscriminate attacks that have resulted in a great number of innocent people having lost their lives and being wounded, as well as material damage caused by these attacks.

The Government of Indonesia expressed its deepest condolences and sympathy to the Government and people of the United States of America, especially to the bereaved families who lost their loved ones in this tragedy.

The Government of Indonesia has instructed its missions in New York and Washington, D.C. to take all necessary measures to assist any Indonesian citizen who might be among the victims in those incidents.

Jakarta, 11 September 2001

* Unofficial translation.

Appendix II

Press statement by the Department of Foreign Affairs on the adoption of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

Indonesia commits to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on terrorism

The Government of Indonesia welcomes the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on 28 September 2001. Through the resolution, the Security Council decides, *inter alia*, that States shall take certain measures, including freezing without delay funds and other financial assets of persons or entities who commit, participate in or facilitate terrorist acts.

Resolution 1373 (2001) provides yet another evidence of the international community's determination to cooperate closely in preventing and suppressing terrorist acts. It further strengthens the range of instruments within the United Nations system designed to address the scourge of terrorism. The universal membership of the United Nations places it in a unique position to advance this global effort.

As a State Member of the United Nations, Indonesia is committed to fully implement its obligations and responsibilities under Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The Government is presently taking measures to implement the aforementioned resolution and will submit a report to the Committee established by the resolution within the time frame indicated (90 days).

Jakarta, 5 October 2001

Appendix III

2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism, Bandar Seri Begawan, 5-6 November 2001

We, the Heads of State/Government of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) gathered in Bandar Seri Begawan for the Seventh ASEAN Summit,

Recalling the agreement among Heads of State/Government during the Second Informal Summit in December 1997 in Kuala Lumpur to take firm and stern measures to combat transnational crime,

Reaffirming our primary responsibility in ensuring the peaceful and progressive development of our respective countries and our region,

Deeply concerned over the formidable challenge posed by terrorism to regional and international peace and stability as well as to economic development,

Underlining the importance of strengthening regional and international cooperation in meeting the challenges confronting us,

Do hereby,

Unequivocally condemn in the strongest terms the horrifying terrorist attacks in New York City, Washington DC and Pennsylvania on 11 September 2001 and consider such acts as an attack against humanity and an assault on all of us;

Extend our deepest sympathy and condolences to the people and Government of the United States of America and the families of the victims from nations all around the world, including those of our nationals;

View acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed wherever, whenever and by whomsoever, as a profound threat to international peace and security which require concerted action to protect and defend all peoples and the peace and security of the world;

Reject any attempt to link terrorism with any religion or race;

Believe terrorism to be a direct challenge to the attainment of peace, progress and prosperity of ASEAN and the realisation of ASEAN Vision 2020;

Commit to counter, prevent and suppress all forms of terrorist acts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international law, especially taking into account the importance of all relevant UN resolutions;

Ensure that, in observing the above, all cooperative efforts to combat terrorism at the regional level shall consider joint practical counter-terrorism measures in line with specific circumstances in the region and in each member country;

Recommit ourselves to pursue effective policies and strategies aimed at enhancing the well-being of our people, which will be our national contribution in the fight against terrorism;

Note that, towards this end, ASEAN had established a regional framework for fighting transnational crime and adopted an ASEAN Plan of Action that outlines a cohesive regional strategy to prevent, control and neutralise transnational crime;

Approve fully the initiatives of the Third ASEAN Ministers Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) held in October 2001 to focus on terrorism and deal effectively with the issue at all levels and endorse the convening of an Ad Hoc Experts Group Meeting and special sessions of the SOMTC and AMMTC that will focus on terrorism;

Warmly welcome Malaysia's offer to host the Special AMMTC on issues of terrorism in April 2002. This meeting would represent a significant step by ASEAN to the United Nations' call to enhance coordination of national, sub-regional and international efforts to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and threat to international security;

In strengthening further ASEAN's counter-terrorism efforts, we task our Ministers concerned to follow-up on the implementation of this declaration to advance ASEAN's efforts to fight terrorism by undertaking the following additional practical measures.

1. Review and strengthen our national mechanisms to combat terrorism;
2. Call for the early signing/ratification of or accession to all relevant anti-terrorist conventions including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism;
3. Deepen cooperation among our front-line law enforcement agencies in combatting terrorism and sharing "best practices";
4. Study relevant international conventions on terrorism with the view to integrating them with ASEAN mechanisms on combating international terrorism;
5. Enhance information/intelligence exchange to facilitate the flow of information, in particular, on terrorists and terrorist organisations, their movement and funding, and any other information needed to protect lives, property and the security of all modes of travel;
6. Strengthen existing cooperation and coordination between the AMMTC and other relevant ASEAN bodies in countering, preventing and suppressing all forms of terrorists acts. Particular attention would be paid to finding ways to combat terrorist organisations, support infrastructure and funding and bringing the perpetrators to justice;
7. Develop regional capacity building programmes to enhance existing capabilities of ASEAN member countries to investigate, detect, monitor and report on terrorist acts;
8. Discuss and explore practical ideas and initiatives to increase ASEAN's role in and involvement with the international community including extra-regional partners within existing frameworks such as the ASEAN + 3, the ASEAN Dialogue Partners and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), to make the fight against terrorism a truly regional and global endeavour;
9. Strengthen cooperation at bilateral, regional and international levels in combating terrorism in a comprehensive manner and affirm that at the international level the United Nations should play a major role in this regard.

We, the Leaders of ASEAN, pledge to remain seized with the matter, and call on other regions and countries to work with ASEAN in the global struggle against terrorism.

Adopted this Fifth Day of November 2001 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam.

Appendix IV

Final Communiqué of the Ninth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Doha, Qatar, 23 Rajab 1422H (10 October 2001)

At the gracious invitation of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar and Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held an Extraordinary Session in Doha, capital of the State of Qatar, on Wednesday 23 Rajab 1422H (10 October 2001), to discuss the repercussions of the events which took place in the United States of America and its effects world-wide and in particular on the Member States.

The Conference was opened by His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar and Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, by delivering an address in which he referred to the situation that resulted from the recent terrorist attacks in the United States of America and its consequences on the world in general and the Member States in particular.

His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, then delivered a speech to the same effect as well as pointing out the grave situation prevailing in Palestinian territories.

Then a message from His Majesty King Mohammed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee was read followed by the speech of His Excellency the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The Conference paid tribute to the address of the representative of the Islamic and Arab Organizations in the United States on behalf of the Muslim communities resident in the USA. It also welcomed the Christian-Islamic delegation accompanying President Yasser Arafat.

The Conference then proceeded to elect its Bureau as follows:

-	State of Qatar		Chairman.
-	Malaysia	]	Vice-Chairmen.
	Republic of Senegal	]	
	State of Palestine	]	
-	Republic of Mali		Rapporteur.

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad Bin Jasem Bin Jaber Al-Thani, Foreign Minister of the State of Qatar and Chairman of the Ninth Extraordinary Session of the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference then assumed the chairmanship of the Conference.

After debate and discussion, the Conference reached the following conclusions:

1- The Conference strongly condemned the brutal terror acts that befell the United States, caused huge losses in human lives from various nationalities and wreaked tremendous destruction and damage in New York and Washington. It further reaffirmed that these terror acts ran counter to the teachings of the divine religions as well as ethical and human values, stressed the necessity of tracking down the perpetrators of these acts in the light of the results of investigations and bringing them to justice to inflict on them the penalty they deserve, and underscored its support of this effort. In this respect, the Conference expressed its condolences to and sympathy with the people and government of the United States and the families of the victims in these mournful and tragic circumstances.

2- The Conference, proceeding from the provisions of the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, reaffirmed the willingness of its Member States to effectively contribute to an international collective effort, under the umbrella of the United Nations as the forum where all States of the world are represented, to define the phenomenon of

terrorism in all its forms and without selectiveness or double standards and contribute also to addressing its causes, eradicating its roots and achieving international security and stability.

3- The Conference stressed that such shameful terror acts are opposed to the tolerant divine message of Islam which spurns aggression, calls for peace, coexistence, tolerance and respect among people, highly prizes the dignity of human life and prohibits killing of the innocent. It further rejected any attempts alleging the existence of any connection or relation between the Islamic faith and the terrorist acts as such attempts are not in the interest of the multilateral efforts to combat terrorism and further damage relations among peoples of the world. It stressed as well the need to undertake a joint effort to promote dialogue and create links or contacts between the Islamic world and the West in order to reach mutual understanding and build bridges of confidence between the two civilizations.

4- The Conference welcomed the positions adopted by both the United States and the other countries that called on their citizens to avoid causing any harm to citizens of Arab and Islamic descent and to Arabs and Muslims residing therein. It also called on the International Community to undertake the necessary measures to protect the rights of innocent civilians and avoid causing any harm to them during the process of undertaking any preventive measures in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and expressed denunciation of the minority and fringe voices that have tried to cause harm to Islam and the Muslims.

5- The Conference reaffirmed the need to convene an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to reflect the rejection of the international community of the use of terrorism in international relations, to agree on its definition, and draw up an international plan to fight terrorism within the framework of respect of the Member States' sovereignty and of international law. The United Nations, based on such universally recognized definitions and guidelines, is the legitimate body to determine engagement or support for terrorism by any State or group.

6- The Conference stressed its rejection of any linkage between terrorism and rights of the Islamic and Arab peoples, including the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, right to self-determination, self-defense, sovereignty, resistance against Israeli and foreign occupation, all of which are legitimate rights enshrined in the United Nations Charter and international law.

7- The Conference expressed hope that preoccupation with the effects of the events which befell the United States should not lead the international community to ignore bearing its responsibilities vis-a-vis the state terrorism practiced by the Israeli Government and to which the Palestinian people is being subjected and Israel's serious escalation of the situation in the region.

8- The Conference warned Israel of the consequences of its exploitation of these events as a pretext for perpetuating its aggression against the Palestinian people and the creation of new situations in the region which are likely to jeopardize security and stability therein.

9- The Conference requested the Security Council and the Co-Sponsors of the peace process: the United States and the Russian Federation, as well as the European Union and its member states, to exert their utmost effective efforts in order to lift the blockade and stop Israel's brutal practices, provide international protection for the Palestinian people and end the Israeli occupation of all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967.

10- The Conference stressed that the international initiative towards achieving security and stability in a world free from terrorism and injustice must also include the achievement of security and justice for the Palestinian people, the establishment of an independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its Capital, and the protection of the Christian and Islamic holy places. In this context, the Conference also welcomed the statements of President George W. Bush about the right of the Palestinians to establish their own State which were supported by the Russian Federation, the European Union, China, Japan, the African States, the NAM countries, the international community and the United Nations, as a positive development in conformity with the resolutions of international legitimacy. It further expressed hope that the United States would immediately initiate the practical implementation of that issue and endeavor to achieve this strategic objective of establishing just and comprehensive peace for all states and peoples of the region.

11- The Conference expressed its concern over the possible consequences of the fight against terrorism including the death of innocent civilians in Afghanistan, and underlined the necessity of ensuring the territorial integrity of Afghanistan and its Islamic identity. It rejected the targeting of any Islamic or Arab State under the pretext of fighting terrorism.

12- The Conference welcomed the proposal by His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar and Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit, to establish a Fund to assist the Afghan people and His Highness' announcement to donate an amount of U.S. Dollars ten Million (10,000,000) to this Fund. It also welcomed the announcements of donations by the United Arab Emirates for an amount of U.S. Dollars three Million (3,000,000), and the Sultanate of Oman for an amount of U.S. Dollars one Million (1,000,000) to the Fund for assistance to the Afghan people. The Conference took note of the announcement made by His Royal Highness the Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that the Kingdom has made a donation of ten Million Dollars to the Afghan people and that the assistance has already reached its destination in Afghanistan. It further took note that the Kingdom will contribute to the rehabilitation projects specifically developed for the people of Afghanistan and urged the rest of the Member States to continue to make donations to this noble humanitarian cause.

**Done at Doha: 23 Rajab 1422H
10 October 2001.**

Appendix V

APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS' STATEMENT ON COUNTER-TERRORISM

**Shanghai, China
21 October 2001**

1. Leaders unequivocally condemn in the strongest terms the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, and express their deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims of a large number of nationalities and their families and to the people and Government of the United States of America.
2. Leaders consider the murderous deeds as well as other terrorist acts in all forms and manifestations, committed wherever, whenever and by whomsoever as a profound threat to the peace, prosperity and security of all people, of all faiths, of all nations. Terrorism is also a direct challenge to APEC's vision of free, open and prosperous economies, and to the fundamental values that APEC members hold.
3. Leaders reaffirm that it is more important than ever for every economy to forge ahead in its commitment in achieving Bogor's goal of free, open trade and investment.
4. Leaders deem it imperative to strengthen international cooperation at all levels in combating terrorism in a comprehensive manner and affirm that UN should play a major role in this regard, especially taking into account the importance of all relevant UN resolutions.
5. Leaders commit to prevent and suppress all forms of terrorist acts in the future in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international law, pledge to implement the UN Security Council Resolution 1368 and 1373 faithfully and immediately, strongly support all efforts to strengthen the international anti-terrorism regime, call for increased cooperation to bring perpetrators to justice, and also call for early signing and ratification of all basic universal anti-terrorist conventions including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.
6. Leaders are determined to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation in line with specific circumstances in their respective economies, through:
 - Appropriate financial measures to prevent the flow of funds to terrorists, including accelerating work on combating financial crimes through APEC Finance Ministers' working Group on Fighting Financial Crime and increasing involvement in related international standard-setting bodies;
 - Adherence by all economies to relevant international requirements for the security of air and maritime transportation. Leaders call on Transport Ministers to actively take part in the discussions on enhancing airport, aircraft, and port security, achieve effective outcomes as early as possible, and assure full implementation and cooperation in this regard;
 - Strengthening of energy security in the region through the mechanism of the APEC Energy Security Initiative, which examines measures to respond to temporary supply disruptions and longer-term challenges facing the region's energy supply;
 - Strengthening of APEC activities in the area of critical sector protection, including telecommunications, transportation, health and energy;
 - Enhancement of customs communication networks and expeditious development of a global integrated electronic customs network, which would allow customs authorities to better enforce laws while minimizing the impact on the flow of trade;

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- Cooperation to develop electronic movement records systems that will enhance border security while ensuring movement of legitimate travelers is not disrupted;
 - Strengthening capacity building and economic and technical cooperation to enable member economies to put into place and enforce effective counter-terrorism measures; and
 - Cooperation to limit the economic fallout from the attacks and move to restore economic confidence in the region through policies and measures to increase economic growth as well as ensure stable environment for trade, investment, travel and tourism.
7. Leaders also pledge to cooperate fully to ensure that international terrorism does not disrupt economies and markets, through close communication and cooperation among economic policy and financial authorities.
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